

cycle is of two years' duration, the larvae being destructive from July of one year to February of the second following year, spending about 19 months in the bulb. Childs (K) lists its host plants as follows: Narcissus, Amaryllis, Vallota, Habranthus, Eurycles, Galtonia, and the bulbs of the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutoris*.

The control measures for these flies are given as follows by MacDougall† and Childs (K): Examine all bulbs to be planted, destroying all sickly, discolored and infested ones. The infestation can often be detected by pressing between thumb and fingers; if there is a distinct "giving," the bulb is probably infested. Bulbs may be at least partly freed of infestation by submerging for from two to eight days, then thoroughly drying. If an attack is noted in the field, the bulbs should be taken up and burned and the top soil deeply buried in September or early October. (Collinge: Manual of Injurious Insects.)

A new *Amastus* from Argentina (Lep., Arctiidae).

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Amastus formosana sp. nov.

♂. Antennae brown. Head, collar and thorax dark steel grey; a small yellow spot on tegulae; a fine yellow streak outwardly on patagia. Palpi: first and second joints crimson fringed in front with dark steel grey, the third joint entirely steel grey. Thorax below dull red mottled with yellow brown; legs dark grey partly streaked with crimson at base. Abdomen above crimson, underneath dark grey, expanding laterally towards anal segment, where it meets dorsally.

Fore wings fuscous brown, the costal margin lighter brown the same shade as the antennae; markings light ochreous brown; antemedial elongated spots: one in cell small, one below cell larger with a similar spot above submedian and a narrow streak below submedian; a large spot at end of cell, its anterior edge curved and truncated close to median vein, its outer edge almost straight; postmedial spots large only separated by veins from vein 7 to submedian, below which there is only a minute streak; a series of small subterminal spots, partly lunular, the spot between veins 5 and 6 larger and coalescing with the postmedial spot.

Hind wings semihyaline yellowish white, tinged with roseate at anal angle; a narrow line on discocellular, hairs on inner margin, cilia and tips of veins fuscous brown. Expanse: 61 mm.

Habitat—El Saltadillo, Argentina. *Type* in the United States National Museum.

*Stocks, G., The Daffodil-fly, *Merodon Equestris*, in The Daffodil Year Book, London, 1914, Roy. Hort. Soc., pp. 50-59, pls. 2.

†Jour. Brd. Agr. (London) 16, (1909) No. 4, pp. 293-297, pls. 2, fig. 1 and *ibid.*, 20, (1913) No. 7, pp. 594-599, figs. 2.